2: Murphy G-4 (no date) 1953 AF15 East China AF15

dinary advantages which this place possesses for foreign trade it is wonderful that it has not attracted more observation."[7]

The lack of attention to Shanghai of which Lindsay complained had been beyond the powers of the foreigners to remedy, as Lindsay discovered for himself when his request for trade privileges there was refused. The tension at Canton finally resulted in open hostilities nine years later. Early in the course of the war of 1841–42 the British occupied the Chusan Islands at the mouth of Hangchow Bay, and interest was revived in making that well-protected site the principal base for British trade, as earlier surveyors, including Lindsay, had suggested.* However the further progress of the war required British occupation of the mainland ports, and a fleet under Sir William Parker, after taking Amoy, Foochow, and Ningpo, arrived off Woosung June 13, 1842, and captured the forts commanding the mouth of the Whangpoo. The British planned to invade the Yangtze valley and by appearing in force on the river and capturing Chinkiang block the movement of rice via the Grand Canal to Peking.

Shanghai was taken, and then evacuated by the troops on June 23, in order to concentrate on the advance to Chinkiang and Nanking. The treaty, signed at Nanking on August 29, created the treaty ports already named, where British merchants and their wives could reside permanently, with their own consuls, and importing goods into China under a fixed and nominal tariff (it averaged about 5 per cent *ad valorem*) without any requirement to trade through a Cohong or under official supervision. Article II of the treaty contained the provision that "British subjects shall be allowed to reside, for the purposes of carrying on their mercantile pursuits, without molestation or restraint, in the cities of Canton, Amoy, Foochow, Ningpo, and Shanghai . . . Her Majesty, the Queen of Great Britain (etc.) will appoint superintendents or consular officers to reside at each of the above mentioned cities to be the medium of communication between the Chinese authorities and the said merchants . . ."[8]

No other mention was made in the treaty about foreign rights of

* This plan was not abandoned in favor of Hong Kong until the very end of the war.